



EPSC-DPS Joint Meeting 2019



Communicating Planetary Defense To The Public *Leveraging and Sharing Worldwide*

9.18.2019 | Phil Davis, Alice Wessen and Veronica McGregor
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology

The Challenge

Most of what the public knows about planetary defense comes from movies and television — and it's mostly wrong. **We can change that.**

- NASA has a powerful network of communications platforms that reach people where they are ...
 - On the Internet ... on any device and any platform ...
 - In community centers and libraries ...
 - In classrooms ...
 - And in science centers and museums
- We inspire and educate, reduce fear and promote understanding.



Engagement On the Web

Real-Time Communications

Asteroid Watch

1.2 million followers: Dedicated social media account for communicating planetary defense information in real time.

<https://twitter.com/AsteroidWatch>

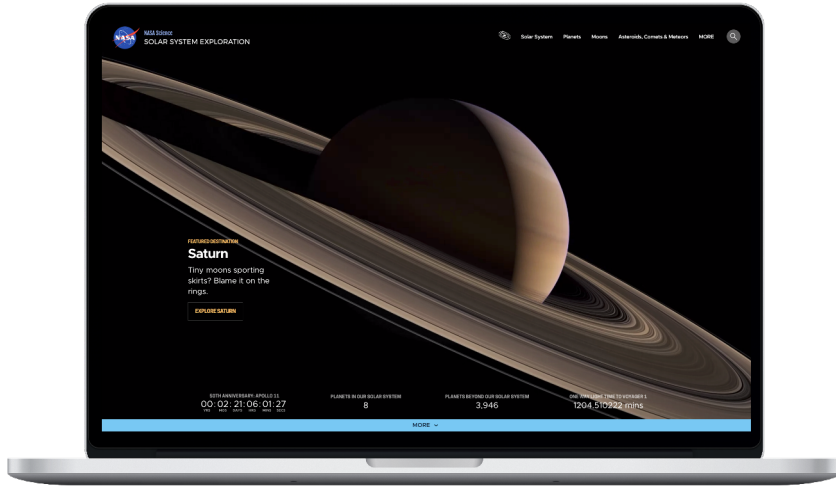
The account is supported by the data-driven CNEOS website, JPL's Asteroid Watch web page and NASA's Planetary Defense Coordination Office section of the NASA Portal.

- <https://cneos.jpl.nasa.gov/ca/>
- <https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/asteroidwatch/>
- <https://www.nasa.gov/planetarydefense/>

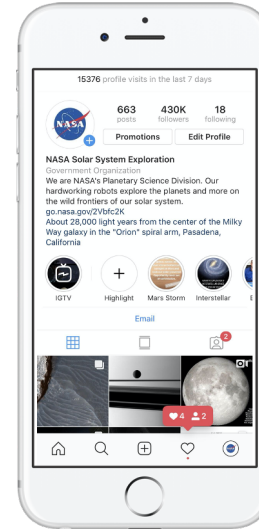


“Deep Dive” Communications

NASA’s Solar System Exploration website and associated social media accounts make planetary science destinations real with “deep dive” content — in-depth and explanatory science writing that provide context. Part of NASA’s Science Mission Directorate digital network, we can reach millions who are not actively seeking planetary defense information.



<https://solarsystem.nasa.gov>
(7 Million Annual Users)



<https://www.facebook.com/nasasolarsystem/>
(2.9 million Likes)
<https://www.instagram.com/nasasolarsystem/>
(430,000 Followers)
<https://twitter.com/NASASolarSystem>
(242,000 Followers)

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SOLAR SYSTEM EXPLORATION

Solar System

Planets

Moons

Asteroids, Comets & Meteors

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10 Things You Should Know About Planetary Defense

By Joanna Wendel

A concept of NASA's DART spacecraft on a collision course with an asteroid. Credit: NASA/Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory

[Johns Hopkins DART Image Gallery](#)

FEATURE | April 11, 2019

1. Why Asteroids Impact Earth

Why do asteroids and meteoroids collide with Earth? These objects orbit the Sun just like the planets, as they have been doing for billions of years, but small effects such as gravitational nudges from the planets can jostle the orbits, making them gradually shift over million-year timescales or abruptly reposition if there is a close planetary encounter. Over time, their orbits may

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Meteors & Meteorites

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ON THIS PAGE

- Overview
- Meteor Showers
- FAQ: What is a Meteor Shower?
- How to Photograph a Meteor Shower
- Kid-Friendly Meteors & Meteorites
- Resources

What's the difference between a meteor, meteoroid and meteorite?

They're all related to the flashes of light called "shooting stars" sometimes seen streaking across the sky. But we call the same object by different names, depending on where it is.

Meteoroids are objects in space that range in size from dust grains to small asteroids. Think of them as "space rocks."

When meteoroids enter Earth's atmosphere (or that of another planet,

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ON THIS PAGE

- Key Science Targets
- Did You Know?
- Kid-Friendly Asteroids
- Resources

Asteroids, sometimes called minor planets, are rocky, airless remnants left over from the early formation of our solar system about 4.6 billion years ago.

The current known asteroid count is: **795,051**.

Most of this ancient space rubble can be found orbiting the Sun between Mars and Jupiter within the main asteroid belt. Asteroids range in size from Vesta — the largest at about 329 miles (530 kilometers) in diameter — to bodies that are less than 33 feet (10 meters) across. The total mass of all the asteroids combined is less than that of Earth's Moon.

The Latest

[NASA's First Planetary Defense Technology Demonstration to Collide with Asteroid in 2022](#)

Go farther. [Explore Asteroids In Depth](#).

Key Science Targets

101955 Bennu

10199 Chariklo

16 Psyche

243 Ida

25143 Itokawa

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10 Need-to-Know Things About Bennu

- FOUND IN 1999**

The asteroid was discovered by the Lincoln Near-Earth Asteroid Research (LINEAR) survey on September 11, 1999.
- NAMED BY 9-YEAR-OLD**

Bennu's original designation was 1999 RZ₃₆. In 2001, a nine-year-old student named Michael Pate won a contest to name the asteroid.
- FAR FROM HOME**

Bennu has drifted into near-Earth space because of gravitational interactions with giant planets and the gentle push of heating from the Sun.
- LOW DENSITY**

Bennu's density is only about 50 percent more than water. This suggests the asteroid is probably a loose collection of rocks, like a pile of rubble.
- WAVE EVERY 6 YEARS**

Bennu has a close approach to Earth every six years.
- POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS**

Scientists estimate Bennu has a 1-in-2,700 chance of impacting the Earth during one of its close approaches to the Earth in the late 22nd century.
- BURN UP OR BOLT?**

Bennu may burn up in the Sun. Over millions of years, if all of its pebbles, grains and dust are lost, Bennu is most likely to not survive.
- BIG BOLDER**

The boulder that JPL's Bennu's south pole is about the size of a house, high and 100 feet (30 meters) wide.
- MOONLESS**

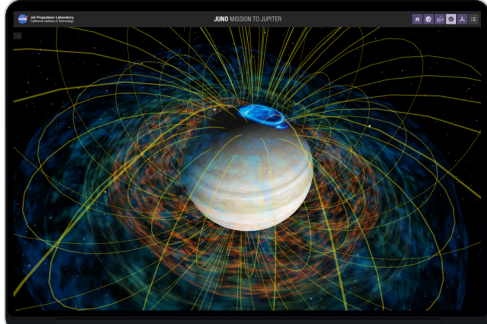
Although some asteroids have moons, Bennu does not.
- MORE TO COME SOON**

NASA's OSIRIS-REx mission will return Bennu to our neighborhood in 2023.

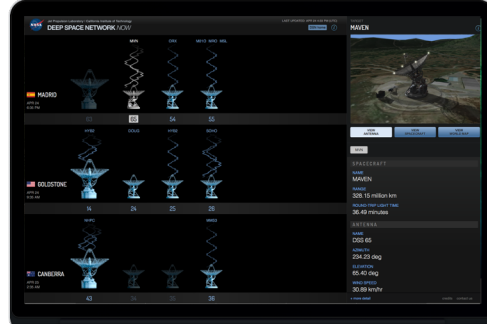
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Leveraging NASA Data to Make Space Real

Eyes simulations are a series of real-time, 3D visualizations powered by actual spacecraft data. Versions of the visualizations are available on the web, on mobile devices and via a powerful video game engine.



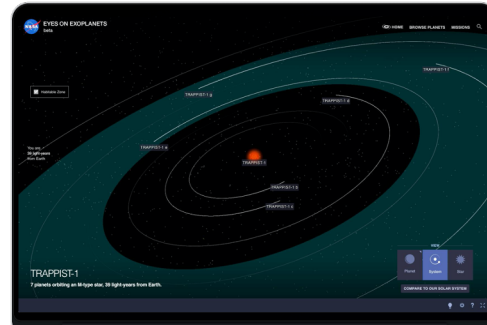
Juno Mission to Jupiter



Deep Space Network Now



Eyes on the Earth



Eyes on Exoplanets



Spacecraft AR (iOS and Android) ⁷

Communicating Science

NASA.gov (green) commands 36% of agency traffic, leading the agency in proving the latest news (Fig. 1).

The Solar System Exploration Website (blue) excels at engaging those seeking more information and context. Fig. 2 compares SSE traffic to the main agency site's "Solar System and Beyond" topic area.

Solar System Exploration content is tailored to meet that desire for a deeper dive.

Figure 1: Sessions
Solar System compared to NASA.gov

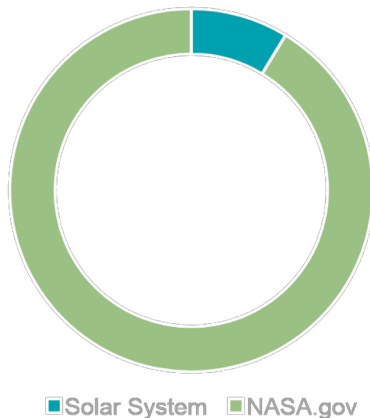
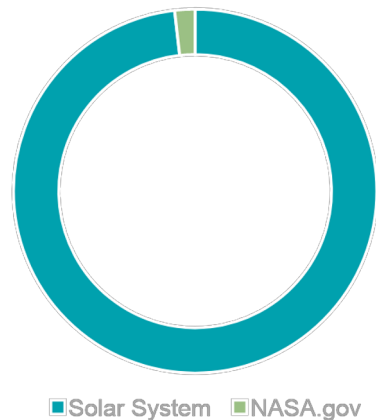


Figure 2: Sessions
Solar System compared to the Solar System and Beyond Theme



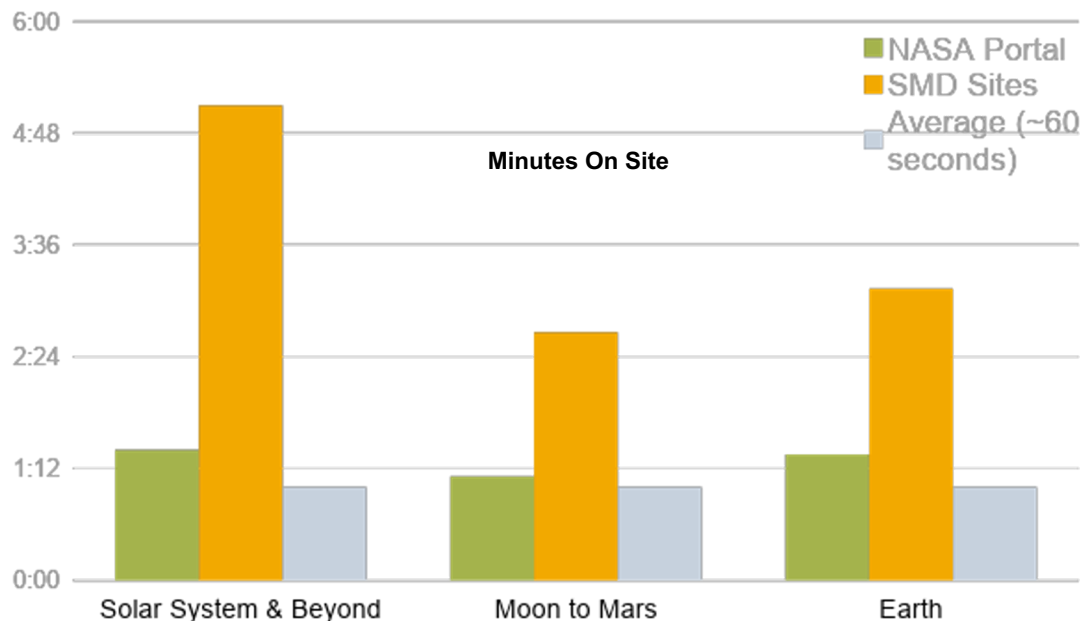
Source: Google Analytics 360, NASA Agency Dashboard, May 9, 2018 May 9, 2019

Communicating Science

Time online is a key metric in measuring quality interactions.

Again, NASA's deep dive sites excel at engagement when compared to industry peers.

Traffic patterns follow the school year, indicating a large student and teacher audience.



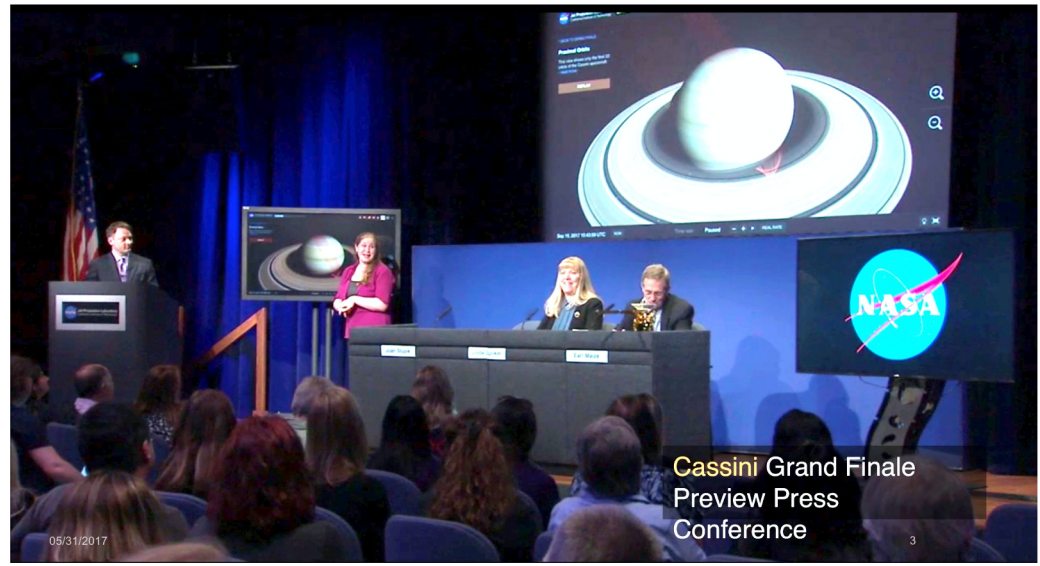
Source: Google Analytics 360, NASA Agency Dashboard

Leveraging NASA Data to Make Space Real

Eyes visualizations was successfully used during live press conferences for both Cassini's Grand Finale and the Trappist-1 exoplanet discovery. The software helped viewers visually understand key science and engineering concepts.



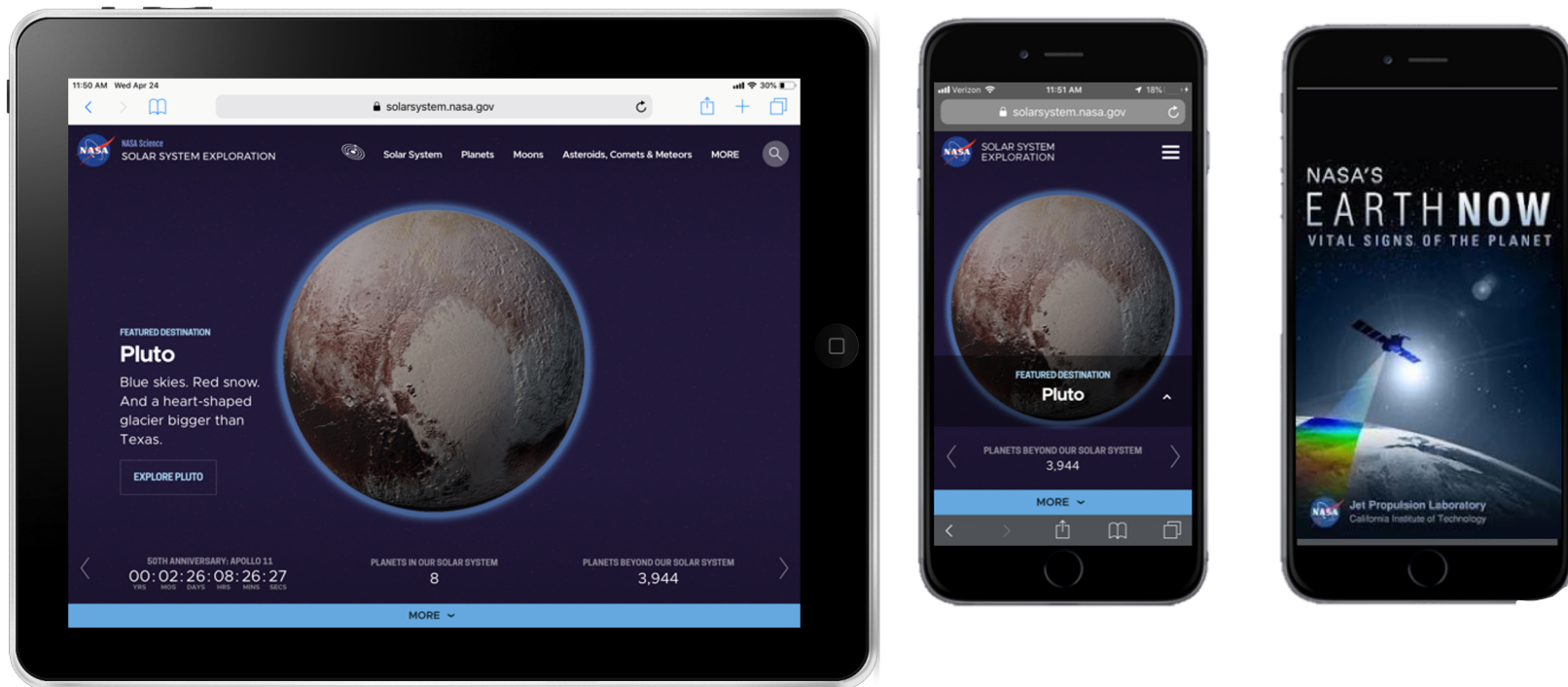
Trappist



Cassini

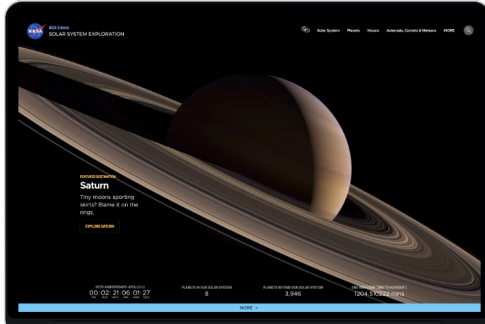
Design and Development: 'Mobile First'

A responsive, screen-agnostic approach guides all website and interactive development. **Nearly half of all website visitors use mobile devices to view our sites. Most social media is viewed on mobile screens.**

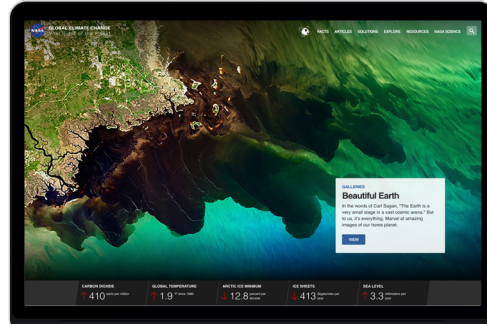


NASA Science Mission Directorate's "Deep Dive" Network

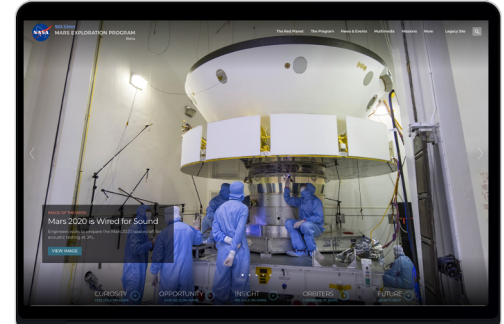
Annual audience of more than 33 million people. Crosscutting, collaborative content can reach an even wider audience.



solarsystem.nasa.gov



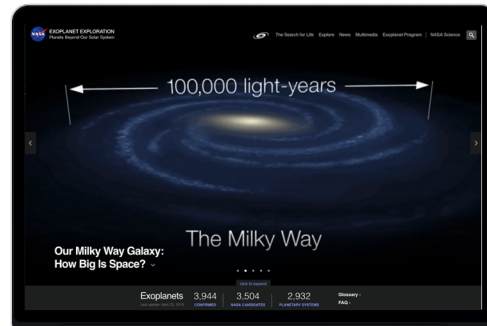
climate.nasa.gov



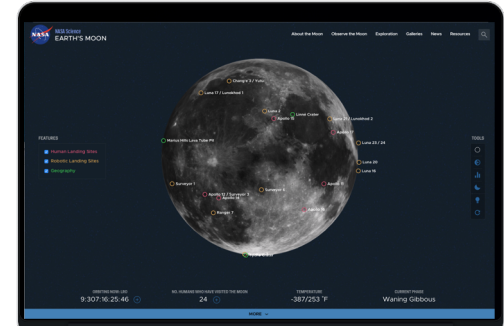
mars.nasa.gov



spaceplace.nasa.gov



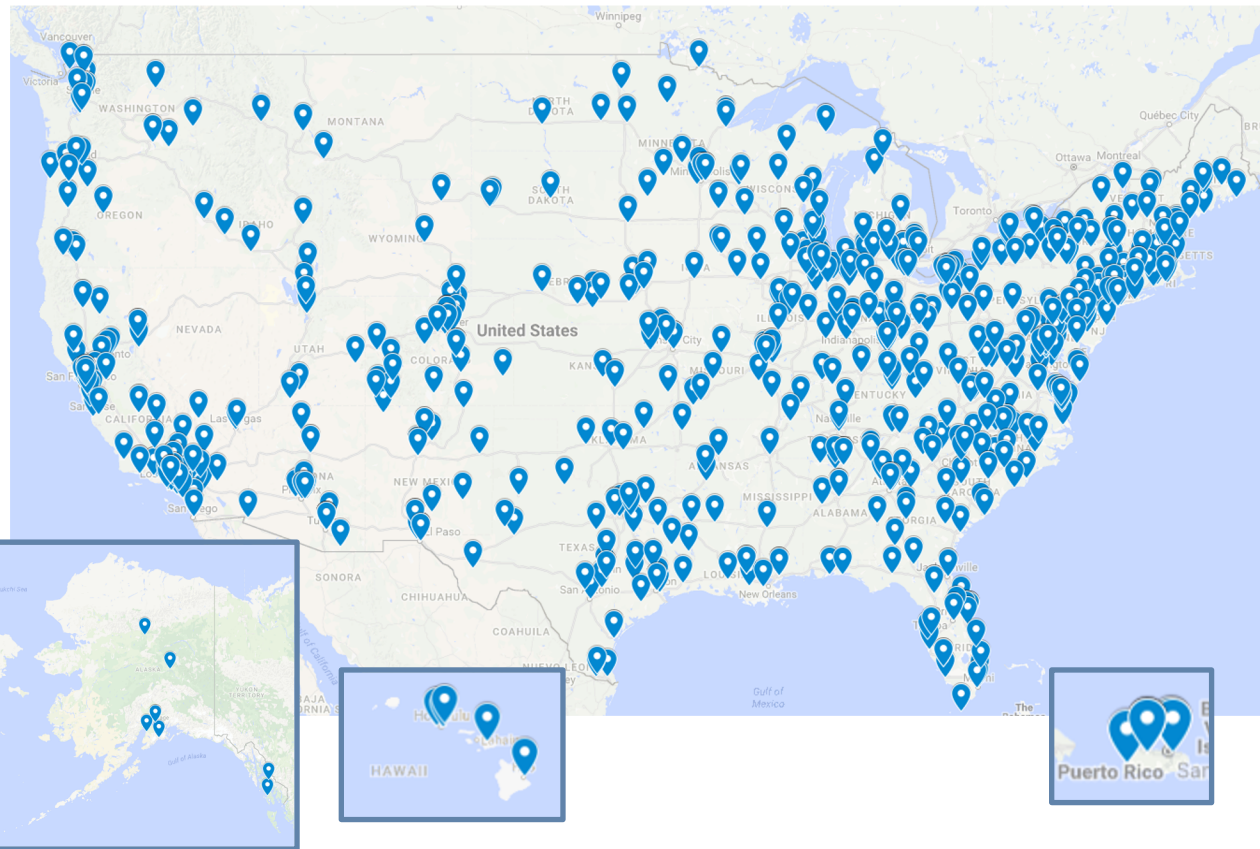
exoplanets.nasa.gov



moon.nasa.gov

Face-to-Face Engagement

NASA's Museum Alliance



2019 Membership

- All **50** states, DC, Puerto Rico
- **38** other countries
- Over **2300** professionals
- Over **1200** organizations

(1071 US, 158 int'l)

Argentina	Italy
Australia	Japan
Belgium	Malaysia
Brazil	Mauritius
Canada	Mexico
Chile	Monaco
Columbia	Netherlands
Costa Rica	Norway
Czech Republic	New Zealand
Denmark	Philippines
Dominican Rep.	Portugal
Finland	South Africa
France	South Korea
Germany	Spain
Guatemala	Switzerland
Hungary	Thailand
Iceland	Turkey
India	Ukraine
Ireland	United Kingdom

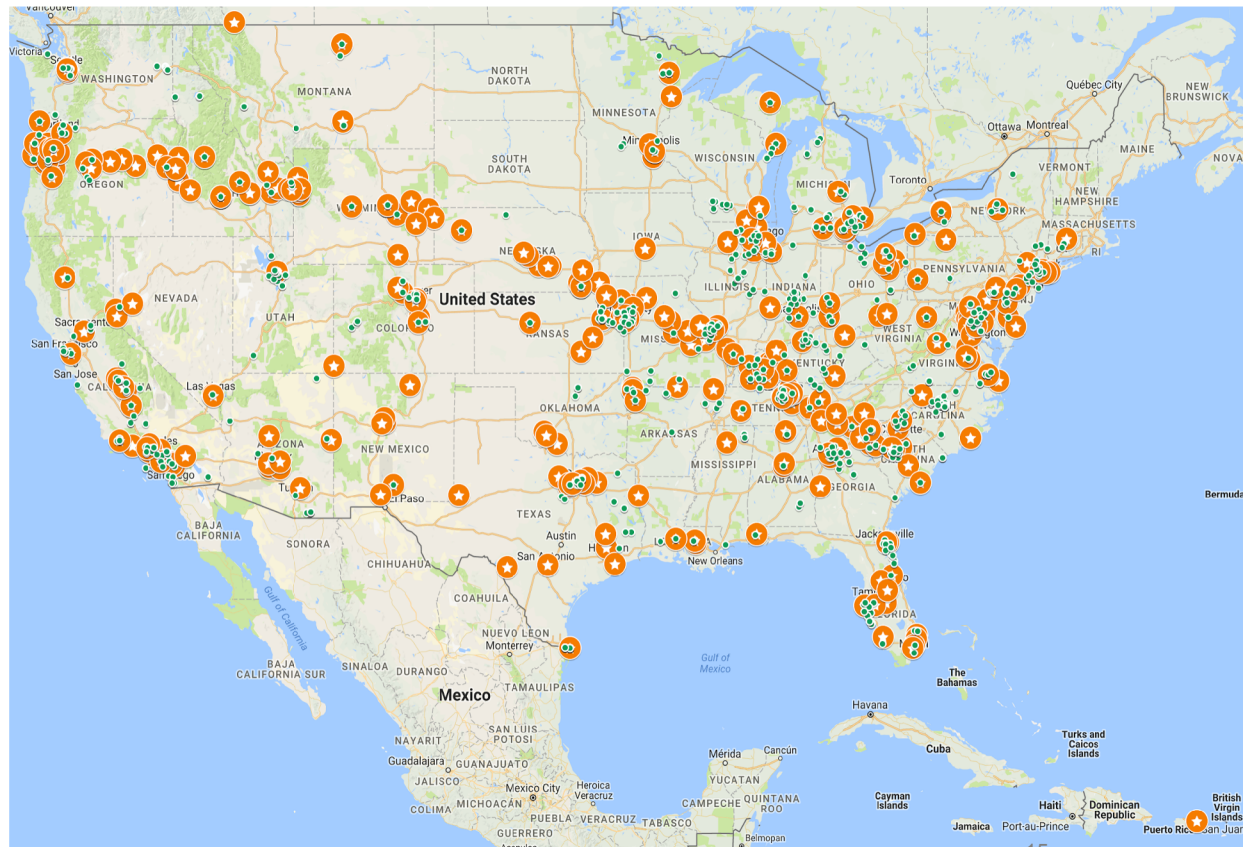
NASA Solar System Ambassadors

Case Study: 2017 Total Solar Eclipse

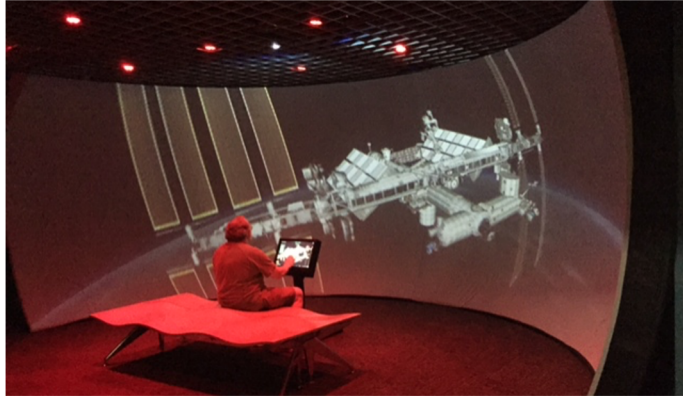
374 eclipse events on August 21st.
Directly reached **341k** participants.

Currently, nearly **200** events
planned to support Apollo
Anniversary for NASA.

1000 volunteers in **all 50 states**
and military bases abroad.
SSAs receive media and ethics
trainings and ongoing monthly
science briefings.

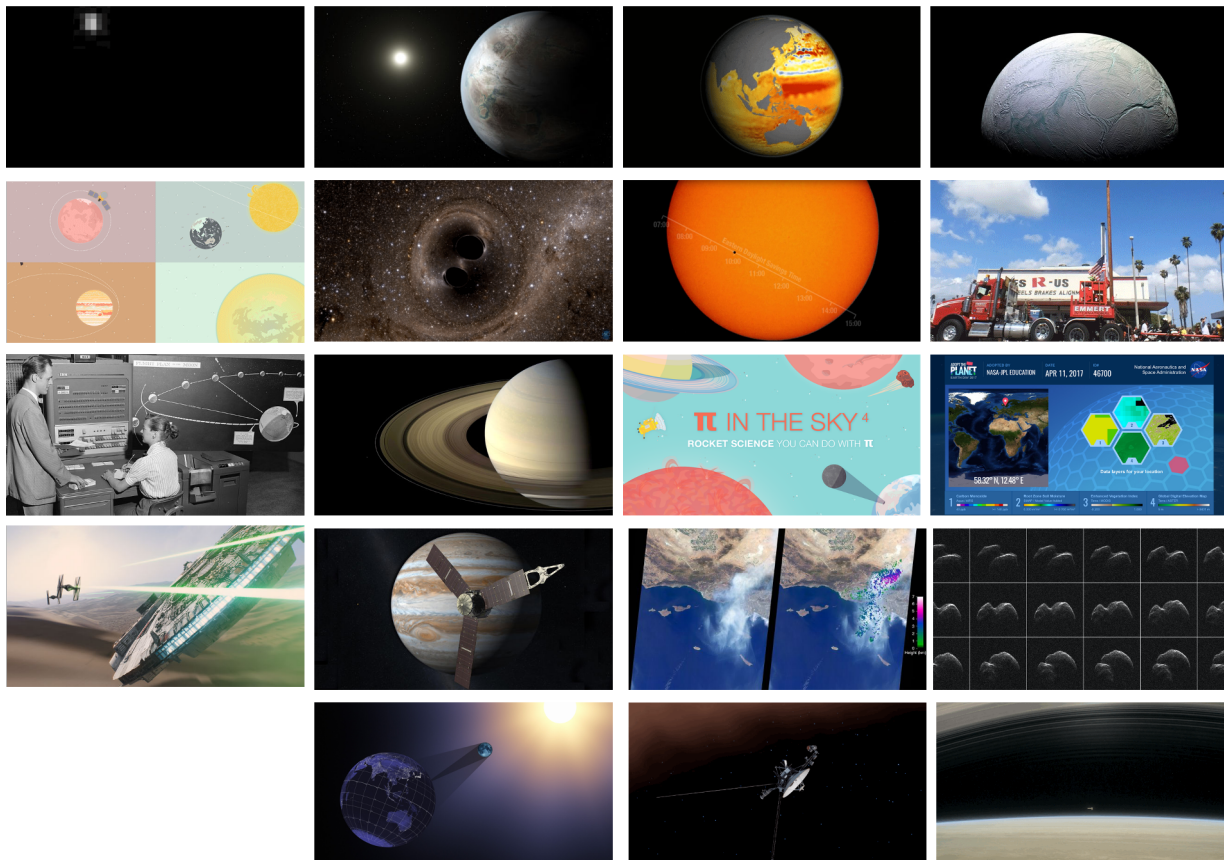


Museum Visualizations



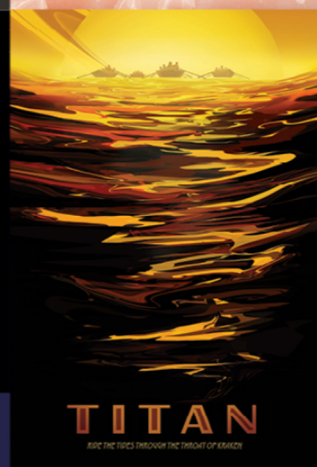
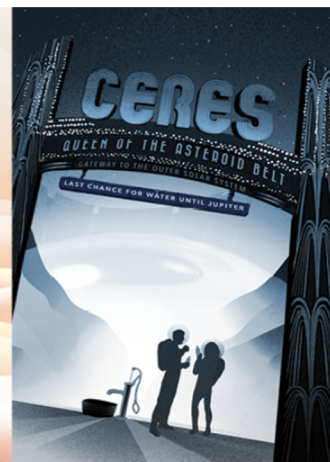
Teachable-Moments Tied to News Events

- Written by educators for educators
- Lessons teachers can use immediately
- Provide students with real-world, connections to STEM at NASA
- **400,000** unique pageviews (Since July 2015)

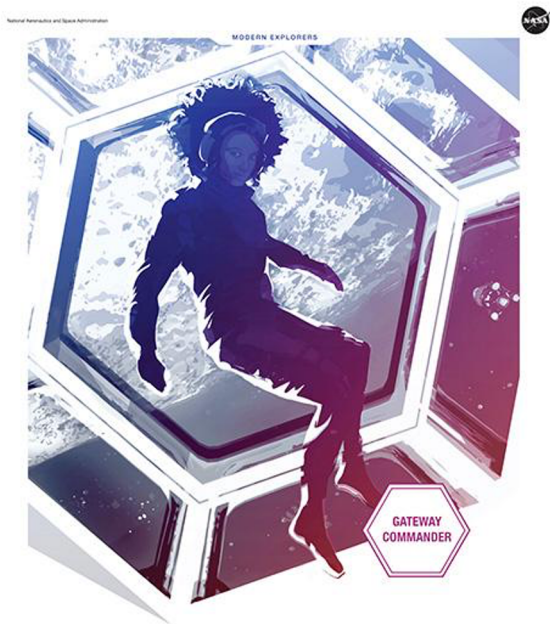


Inspirational Engagement

Aspirational Science-Influenced Art



Aspirational Science-Influenced Art



GATEWAY

EXPLORE MOON & MARS

www.nasa.gov/moonmars



MOON

EXPLORE MOON & MARS

www.nasa.gov/moonmars



MARS

EXPLORE MOON & MARS

www.nasa.gov/moonmars

Art-like Posters of Real Deep Space Destinations





Questions?